

ON SCHAUDER BASES PROPERTIES OF MULTIPLY GENERATED GABOR SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT. Let \mathcal{A} be a finite subset of $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ and $p, q \in \mathbb{N}$. We characterize the Schauder basis properties in $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ of the Gabor system

$$G(1, p/q, \mathcal{A}) = \{e^{2\pi imx} g(x - np/q) : m, n \in \mathbb{Z}, g \in \mathcal{A}\},$$

with a specific ordering on $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \times \mathcal{A}$. The characterization is given in terms of a Muckenhoupt matrix A_2 condition on an associated Zibulski-Zeevi type matrix.

1. INTRODUCTION

For a fixed function $g \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$, the corresponding Gabor system is the collection of functions

$$G(a, b, g) = \{e^{2\pi imx} g(x - bn) : m, n \in \mathbb{Z}\}.$$

Such systems were introduced by Gabor with the aim to create sparse and efficient time-frequency localized expansions of signals using elements from $G(a, b, g)$. A major contribution to the theory of Gabor systems was made by Daubechies et al. [3] by studying the problem of obtaining expansions relative to $G(a, b, g)$ in a Hilbert space frame setup giving a much more systematic approach to such expansions. The frame approach in [3] paved the way for a very extensive study of the frame properties of Gabor systems, see e.g. [2, 4, 6] and references therein.

In this paper we consider multiple-generated Gabor systems of the form

$$G(1, p/q, \mathcal{A}) = \{e^{2\pi imx} g(x - np/q) : m, n \in \mathbb{Z}, g \in \mathcal{A}\},$$

with \mathcal{A} be a finite subset of $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ and $p, q \in \mathbb{N}$.

There are a number of interesting stability questions related to $G(1, p/q, \mathcal{A})$. One immediate question is about completeness. We let $\mathcal{G} = \overline{\text{Span}}(G(1, p/q, \mathcal{A}))$. The question is then whether $\mathcal{G} = L^2(\mathbb{R})$ or \mathcal{G} is a proper subspace of $L^2(\mathbb{R})$. This question was addressed by Zibulski and Zeevi in [14], where a complete characterization of completeness is given in terms of properties of a certain corresponding matrix generated by the so-called Zak transform. The Zak transform based approach by Zibulski and Zeevi will play a central role in the present paper.

Frame properties of $G(1, p/q, \mathcal{A})$ were considered in [14] and further studied in [1, 5, 10]. Multiple-generated Gabor Riesz bases for $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ and/or for \mathcal{G} (so-called

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Riesz sequences) we also characterized by Bownik and Christensen in [1], see also [5] for the single window case.

Expansions relative to a Riesz basis converge unconditionally. In the present paper we move one step further to the borderline case where the convergence might be conditional and depend on the precise ordering of the system $G(1, p/q, \mathcal{A})$.

We recall that an ordered family $B = \{x_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ of vectors in a Hilbert space H is a Schauder basis for H if for every $x \in H$ there exists a unique sequence $\{\alpha_n := \alpha_n(x) : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ of scalars such that

$$(1) \quad \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=1}^N \alpha_n x_n = x$$

in the norm topology of H . Clearly, any Riesz basis for H is also a Schauder basis for H . For Riesz bases the convergence in (1) is unconditional. However, it is well known that conditional Schauder bases exist.

We give a complete characterization of when the system $G(1, p/q, \mathcal{A})$ with the proper ordering forms a Schauder basis for \mathcal{G} and $L^2(\mathbb{R})$. The problem of characterizing Gabor Schauder bases in the case of one generator was first considered by Heil and Powell [7]. They obtained a complete characterization in terms a so-called Muckenhoupt A_2 condition on a certain multivariate weight obtained by the Zak transform. Our result will reproduce the result obtained in [7] in the case of a singleton \mathcal{A} and $p = q = 1$. Our characterization will be given in terms of a certain matrix Muckenhoupt A_2 condition first introduced by the author in [9].

2. ZAK TRANSFORM ANALYSIS OF GABOR SYSTEMS

Let us introduce some notation that will be used throughout the paper. For $p \in \mathbb{N}$, we define the domain

$$T_p := [0, 1) \times [0, 1/p).$$

We call a measurable (periodic) matrix function $W : T_p \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{N \times N}$ a matrix weight if $W(x)$ is non-negative definite Hermitian matrix for a.e. x , and W is in L^1 , i.e., the matrix norm $\|W\|$ belongs to $L^1(T_p)$.

We define the matrix weighted L^2 , denoted $L^2(T_p, W)$ to be the set of vector functions $\mathbf{f} : T_p \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^N$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} \|\mathbf{f}\|_{L^2(T_p, W)}^2 &:= \int_0^1 \int_0^{1/p} |W^{1/2}(x, u)\mathbf{f}(x, u)|^2 dx du \\ &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{1/p} \langle W(x, u)\mathbf{f}(x, u), \mathbf{f}(x, u) \rangle_{\mathbb{C}^N} dx du < \infty, \end{aligned}$$

where the Lebesgue measure is used. We can turn $L^2(T_p, W)$ into a Hilbert space by factorizing over $N = \{\mathbf{f} : \|\mathbf{f}\|_{L^2(T_p, W)} = 0\}$. Whenever $W(x)$ is strictly positive definite, N is exactly the set of vector functions \mathbf{f} defined on T_p that vanish a.e.

The main tool we will use to analyze Gabor systems is the Zak transform. The Zak transform is defined for $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$ by

$$Zf(x, u) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} f(x - k) e^{2\pi i k u}, \quad x, u \in \mathbb{T}.$$

The Zak transform is a unitary transform of $f \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$ onto $L^2(\mathbb{T}^2)$.

We now turn to the multiple-generated Gabor setup. Suppose we have L generators $\mathcal{A} = \{g^\ell\}_{\ell=0}^{L-1} \subset L^2(\mathbb{R})$. For fixed $p, q \in \mathbb{N}$, the associated Gabor system is given by

$$\mathcal{G} := G(1, p/q, \mathcal{A}) = \{g_{m,n}^\ell\}_{m,n \in \mathbb{Z}},$$

with $g_{m,n}^\ell := e^{2\pi i mx} g^\ell(x - np/q)$. A straightforward calculation shows (see e.g. [5, Lemma 3.2]),

$$(2) \quad Zg_{m,(nq+r)}^\ell(x, u) = e^{2\pi i mx} e^{-2\pi i np u} Zg^\ell\left(x - r\frac{p}{q}, u\right), \quad 0 \leq r < q,$$

For notational convenience, we put

$$E_{m,n}(x, u) := e^{2\pi i mx} e^{-2\pi i np u}.$$

Let us consider a finite expansion,

$$f = \sum_{\ell=0}^{L-1} \sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \sum_{m,n \in \mathbb{Z}} c_{m,nq+r}^\ell g_{m,nq+r}^\ell.$$

Put

$$\tau_r^\ell(x, u) = \sum_{m,n \in \mathbb{Z}} c_{m,nq+r}^\ell E_{m,n}(x, u).$$

Then by (2),

$$(3) \quad Zf(x, u) = \sum_{\ell=0}^{L-1} \sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \tau_r^\ell(x, u) Zg^\ell\left(x - r\frac{p}{q}, u\right).$$

We now follow the approach of Zibulski and Zeevi [14] and introduce a convenient matrix notation. We let $G^\ell := G^\ell(x, u)$ be the $q \times p$ -matrix given by

$$(4) \quad G_{r,k}^\ell = Zg^\ell\left(x - r\frac{p}{q}, u + \frac{k}{p}\right), \quad 0 \leq r < q, \quad 0 \leq k < p.$$

We form the $Lq \times p$ -matrix

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} G^0 \\ G^1 \\ \vdots \\ G^{L-1} \end{bmatrix},$$

and put

$$(5) \quad W = GG^* \geq 0.$$

We mention that to study completeness in $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ of the system $G(1, p/q, \mathcal{A})$ and to study its frame properties one often turns to the $p \times p$ -matrix G^*G , see e.g. [1, 14]. For example, $\mathcal{G} = L^2(\mathbb{R})$ if and only if G^*G has full rank a.e. However, as we will see below, basis properties of $G(1, p/q, \mathcal{A})$ are more closely related to properties of the matrix in (5).

Notice that W given by (5) is an $Lq \times Lq$ -matrix, with entry $(sq + r, tq + \ell)$ given by

$$\sum_{k=0}^{p-1} Zg^s\left(x - r\frac{p}{q}, u + \frac{k}{p}\right) \overline{Zg^t\left(x - \ell\frac{p}{q}, u + \frac{k}{p}\right)}.$$

Also notice that each entry in W is in $L^1(T_p)$. This follows from the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality using that $Zg^s \in L^2(\mathbb{T}^2)$, $s = 0, \dots, L-1$.

We now form the vector $\boldsymbol{\tau}(u, x) \in \mathbb{C}^{Lq}$ by letting $(\tau(u, x))_{sq+r} = \tau_r^s(x, u)$, $0 \leq s \leq L-1$, $0 \leq r < q$. We have the following result

Theorem 2.1. *Let $p, q \in \mathbb{N}$. Suppose $\mathcal{A} = \{g^0, \dots, g^{L-1}\} \subset L^2(\mathbb{R})$, $\mathcal{G} = \overline{\text{Span}}\{G(1, p/q, \mathcal{A})\}$, and W is the non-negative definite matrix given by (5). Then the map $\mathcal{Z} : L^2(T_p, W) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ given by*

$$(6) \quad \mathcal{Z}(\mathbf{f}) = Z^{-1} \left(\sum_{\ell=0}^{L-1} \sum_{r=0}^{q-1} (\mathbf{f})_{\ell q+r} Zg^\ell\left(x - r\frac{p}{q}, u\right) \right), \quad \mathbf{f} = [f_0, \dots, f_{Lq-1}]^T,$$

is an isometric isomorphism.

Proof. Let $\{\mathbf{e}_j\}_{j=0}^{Lq-1}$ denote the standard basis for \mathbb{C}^{Lq} . It follows from (6) and (2) that

$$(7) \quad \mathcal{Z}(\mathbf{e}_{\ell q+r} E_{m,n}) = g_{m,nq+r}^\ell.$$

Now take a vector-function $\boldsymbol{\tau}(x, u) \in L^2(T_p, W)$ of the form

$$\boldsymbol{\tau}(x, u) := \sum_{\ell=0}^{L-1} \sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \tau_r^\ell(x, u) \mathbf{e}_{\ell q+r},$$

where each

$$\tau_r^\ell(x, u) = \sum_{m,n \in \mathbb{Z}} c_{m,nq+r}^\ell E_{m,n}(x, u)$$

is a trigonometric polynomial. We notice that by (7) and linearity,

$$f := \mathcal{Z}(\boldsymbol{\tau}) = \sum_{\ell=0}^{L-1} \sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \sum_{m,n \in \mathbb{Z}} c_{m,nq+r}^\ell g_{m,nq+r}^\ell.$$

Hence, using $\langle f, f \rangle = \langle Zf, Zf \rangle$ and (3) we obtain,

$$\begin{aligned}
\langle f, f \rangle &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \sum_{\ell=0}^{L-1} \sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \tau_r^\ell(x, u) Zg^\ell \left(x - r \frac{p}{q}, u \right) \\
&\quad \times \overline{\sum_{t=0}^{L-1} \sum_{s=0}^{q-1} \tau_s^t(x, u) Zg^t \left(x - s \frac{p}{q}, u \right)} dx du \\
&= \int_0^1 \int_0^{1/p} \sum_{r,\ell} \sum_{s,t} \tau_r^\ell(x, u) \\
&\quad \times \left[\sum_{k=0}^{p-1} Zg^\ell \left(x - r \frac{p}{q}, u + \frac{k}{p} \right) \overline{Zg^t \left(x - s \frac{p}{q}, u + \frac{k}{p} \right)} \right] \overline{\tau_s^t(x, u)} dx du \\
&= \|\boldsymbol{\tau}\|_{L^2(T_p, W)}^2.
\end{aligned}$$

The vectors with trigonometric polynomial entries are dense in $L^2(T_p, W)$, and the image under \mathcal{Z} of such vectors are clearly dense in \mathcal{G} . Hence, we may conclude that \mathcal{Z} extends to an isometric isometry from $L^2(T_p, W)$ onto \mathcal{G} . \square

3. BI-ORTHOGONAL SYSTEMS AND SCHAUDER BASES

Let us recall some elementary facts about Schauder bases and bi-orthogonal sequences in a Hilbert space H . Suppose $B = \{x_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ is a Schauder basis for H , i.e. that for every $x \in H$ there exists a unique sequence $\{\alpha_n := \alpha_n(x) : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ of scalars such that

$$\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{n=1}^N \alpha_n x_n = x$$

in the norm topology of H . The unique choice of scalars, and the fact that we are in a Hilbert space, implies that $x \mapsto \alpha_n(x)$ is a continuous linear functional for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Furthermore, for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, there exists a unique vector y_n such that $\alpha_n(x) = \langle x, y_n \rangle$. It follows that

$$\langle x_m, y_n \rangle = \delta_{m,n}, \quad m, n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

A pair of sequences $(\{u_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}, \{v_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}})$ in H is a *bi-orthogonal system* if $\langle u_m, v_n \rangle = \delta_{m,n}$, $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$. We say that $\{v_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a *dual sequence* to $\{u_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, and vice versa.

A dual sequence is not necessarily uniquely defined. In fact, it is unique if and only if the original sequence is complete in H (i.e., if the span of the original sequence is dense in H).

Suppose $B = \{x_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ is complete, and has a unique dual sequence $\{y_n\}$. Then B is a Schauder basis for H if and only if the partial sum operators $S_N(x) = \sum_{n=1}^N \langle x, y_n \rangle x_n$ are uniformly bounded on H .

Finally, we call $B = \{x_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ a basis sequence if it is a Schauder basis for its closed linear span.

3.1. Bi-orthogonal Gabor systems. We have the following result for multiple-generated Gabor systems. We let $\{\mathbf{e}_j\}_{j=0}^{Lq-1}$ denote the standard basis for \mathbb{C}^{Lq} .

Proposition 3.1. *Let $p, q \in \mathbb{N}$. Suppose $\mathcal{A} = \{g^0, \dots, g^{L-1}\} \subset L^2(\mathbb{R})$, and define $\mathcal{G} = \overline{\text{Span}}\{G(1, p/q, \mathcal{A})\}$. Let W be the non-negative definite matrix given by (5). Then $G(1, p/q, \mathcal{A})$ has a uniquely defined bi-orthogonal system if and only if $W^{-1} \in L^1(T_p)$. In case $W^{-1} \in L^1(T_p)$, the dual element to $g_{m,nq+r}^\ell$, $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}, 0 \leq r < q$, is given by $\widetilde{g_{m,nq+r}^\ell} := p\mathcal{Z}(W^{-1}E_{m,n}\mathbf{e}_{\ell q+r})$.*

Proof. Let us first suppose that $W^{-1} \in L^1(T_p)$. We notice that

$$\begin{aligned} \|W^{-1}E_{m,n}\mathbf{e}_{\ell q+r}\|_{L^2(T_p, W)}^2 &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{1/p} \langle WW^{-1}E_{m,n}\mathbf{e}_{\ell q+r}, W^{-1}E_{m,n}\mathbf{e}_{\ell q+r} \rangle_{\mathbb{C}^{Lq}} dx du \\ &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{1/p} (W^{-1})_{\ell q+r, \ell q+r}(x, u) dx du < \infty, \end{aligned}$$

so $\widetilde{g_{m,nq+r}^\ell} = \mathcal{Z}(W^{-1}E_{m,n}\mathbf{e}_{\ell q+r})$ is well-defined. We have, for $n, n', m, m' \in \mathbb{Z}$, $0 \leq r, r' < q$, and $0 \leq \ell, \ell' < L$,

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \widetilde{g_{m',n'q+r'}^{\ell'}}, g_{m,nq+r}^\ell \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} &= p \langle \mathcal{Z}(W^{-1}E_{m',n'}\mathbf{e}_{\ell'q+r'}), \mathcal{Z}(E_{m,n}\mathbf{e}_{\ell q+r}) \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} \\ &= p \langle W^{-1}E_{m',n'}\mathbf{e}_{\ell'q+r'}, E_{m,n}\mathbf{e}_{\ell q+r} \rangle_{L^2(T_p, W)} \\ &= p \int_0^1 \int_0^{1/p} E_{m-m', n'-n} \langle \mathbf{e}_{\ell'q+r'}, \mathbf{e}_{\ell q+r} \rangle_{\mathbb{C}^{Lq}} dx du \\ &= \delta_{m,m'} \delta_{n,n'} \delta_{\ell,\ell'} \delta_{r,r'}, \end{aligned}$$

so $\{\widetilde{g_{m,n}^\ell}\}$ is indeed a dual sequence to $G(1, p/q, \mathcal{A})$.

We turn to the converse statement. Suppose that $\{\widetilde{g_{m,n}^\ell}\} \subset \mathcal{G} \subseteq L^2(\mathbb{R})$ is a dual sequence to $G(1, p/q, \mathcal{A})$. The map \mathcal{Z} is onto \mathcal{G} , so we can write $\widetilde{g_{m,n}^\ell} = \mathcal{Z}(\mathbf{f}_{m,n}^\ell)$ for some $\mathbf{f}_{m,n}^\ell \in L^2(T_p, W)$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{m,m'} \delta_{n,n'} \delta_{\ell,\ell'} \delta_{r,r'} &= \langle g_{m,nq+r}^\ell, \widetilde{g_{m',n'q+r'}^{\ell'}} \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} \\ &= \langle \mathcal{Z}(E_{m,n}\mathbf{e}_{\ell q+r}), \mathcal{Z}(\mathbf{f}_{m',n'}^{\ell'}) \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} \\ &= \int_0^1 \int_0^{1/p} (\mathbf{f}_{m',n'}^{\ell'})^H W \mathbf{e}_{\ell q+r} E_{m,n}(x, u) dx du. \end{aligned}$$

We have $(\mathbf{f}_{m',n'}^{\ell'})^H W \mathbf{e}_{\ell q+r} \in L^1(T_p)$ since $\mathbf{f}_{m',n'}^{\ell'} \in L^2(T_p, W)$ and $W \in L^1(T_p)$. Also, $\{pE_{m,n}\}$ forms on orthonormal trigonometric basis for $L^2(T_p)$, and since the Fourier transform is injective on $L^1(T_p)$, we get that for a.a. $(x, u) \in T_p$,

$$(\mathbf{f}_{m',n'}^{\ell'}(x, u))^H W(x, u) = pE_{-m,-n}(x, u) \mathbf{e}_{\ell q+r}^T.$$

Hence W has full rank a.e. and we may solve for $\mathbf{f}_{m',n'}$ to get

$$\mathbf{f}_{m',n'} = pW^{-1}(E_{m,n}\mathbf{e}_{\ell q+r}).$$

□

3.2. Rectangular partial sums. As before consider $\mathcal{A} = \{g^0, \dots, g^{L-1}\} \subset L^2(\mathbb{R})$, and let $\mathcal{G} = \overline{\text{Span}}\{G(1, p/q, \mathcal{A})\}$. Let us suppose that $W^{-1} \in L^1(T_p)$ so that $G(1, p/q, \mathcal{A})$ has a dual system in \mathcal{G} . For any $f = \mathcal{Z}(\boldsymbol{\tau}) \in \mathcal{G}$, and $N_1, N_2 \in \mathbb{N}$, we consider the rectangular partial sum operator $T_{N_1, N_2} : \mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$ given by

$$T_{N_1, N_2} f = \sum_{\ell=0}^{L-1} \sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \sum_{|m| \leq N_1, |n| \leq N_2} \langle f, \widetilde{g_{m, nq+r}^\ell} \rangle g_{m, nq+r}^\ell.$$

We would like to study the boundedness properties of $\{T_{N_1, N_2}\}_{N_1, N_2}$ on \mathcal{G} . We mention that it is necessary for T_{N_1, N_2} to be uniformly bounded on \mathcal{G} if $G(1, p/q, \mathcal{A})$ forms a Schauder basis for \mathcal{G} with an ordering “compatible” with rectangular partial sums. However, proving uniform boundedness of $\{T_{N_1, N_2}\}_{N_1, N_2}$ is not quite enough to conclude that $G(1, p/q, \mathcal{A})$ forms a Schauder basis for \mathcal{G} . We study this detail in Section 3.3 below.

From Proposition 3.1 we obtain that $\widetilde{g_{m, nq+r}^\ell} := p\mathcal{Z}(W^{-1}E_{m,n}\mathbf{e}_{\ell q+r})$. Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} S_{N_1, N_2} \boldsymbol{\tau} &:= \sum_{\ell=0}^{L-1} \sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \left(\sum_{|m| \leq N_1, |n| \leq N_2} \langle \mathcal{Z}(\boldsymbol{\tau}), \mathcal{Z}(pE_{m,n}W^{-1}\mathbf{e}_{\ell q+r}) \rangle_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} E_{m,n} \right) \mathbf{e}_{\ell q+r} \\ &= \sum_{\ell=0}^{L-1} \sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \left(\sum_{|m| \leq N_1, |n| \leq N_2} \langle \boldsymbol{\tau}, pE_{m,n}W^{-1}\mathbf{e}_{\ell q+r} \rangle_{L^2(T_p, W)} E_{m,n} \right) \mathbf{e}_{\ell q+r} \\ &= \sum_{\ell=0}^{L-1} \sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \left(\sum_{|m| \leq N_1, |n| \leq N_2} \langle \boldsymbol{\tau}, pE_{m,n}\mathbf{e}_{\ell q+r} \rangle_{L^2(T_p)} E_{m,n} \right) \mathbf{e}_{\ell q+r}. \end{aligned}$$

Also notice that $\mathcal{Z}(T_{N_1, N_2} \boldsymbol{\tau}) = pS_{N_1, N_2} f$ using (2). And since $\|f\|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})} = \|\boldsymbol{\tau}\|_{L^2(T_p, W)}$, we deduce that

$$p\|S_{N_1, N_2}\|_{\mathcal{G} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}} = \|T_{N_1, N_2}\|_{L^2(T_p, W) \rightarrow L^2(T_p, W)}.$$

We can thus study the boundedness of $\{S_{N_1, N_2}\}_{N_1, N_2}$ by studying properties of the trigonometric system in $L^2(T_p, W)$. The connection between convergence of Fourier series in a weighted L^2 -space and the so-called Muckenhoupt condition on the weight was first made precise in the seminal paper [8] by Hunt, Muckenhoupt, and Wheeden. In this paper, we need a Muckenhoupt condition in the matrix setting. Muckenhoupt matrix weights and their connection to convergence of Fourier series was studied by Treil and Volberg in [12, 13]. The following class of product Muckenhoupt weights was introduced in [9].

Definition 3.2. Let W be a $N \times N$ matrix weight on T_p , i.e., a $(1, 1/p)$ -periodic measurable function defined on T_p whose values are positive semi-definite $N \times N$ matrices. We say that W satisfies the Muckenhoupt product A_2 -matrix-condition provided that

$$\sup_{I \times J} \left\| \left(\frac{1}{|I \times J|} \int_I \int_J W(x, u) dx du \right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{1}{|I \times J|} \int_I \int_J W^{-1}(x, u) dx du \right)^{1/2} \right\| < \infty,$$

where the sup is over all rectangles $I \times J \subset T_p$. The collection of all such weights is denoted $\mathbb{A}_2(T_p)$.

We notice that $W \in \mathbb{A}_2$ implies that $W, W^{-1} \in L^1(T_p)$. It is not difficult to prove (see [9, Lemma 3.4]) that $W \in \mathbb{A}_2$ implies that $W(x, \cdot)$ and $W(\cdot, u)$ are uniformly in the corresponding univariate matrix A_2 class for a.e. x , respectively a.e. u . So for the u variable, we have

$$(8) \quad \text{ess sup}_{u \in [0, 1/p)} \sup_I \left\| \left(\frac{1}{|I|} \int_I W(x, u) dx du \right)^{1/2} \left(\frac{1}{|I|} \int_I W^{-1}(x, u) dx \right)^{1/2} \right\| < \infty,$$

and similar for $W(\cdot, u)$. This fact will be used in the proof of Theorem 3.1.

We can now call on the following product version of the Muckenhoupt-Hunt-Wheeden Theorem proved in by the author in [9].

Theorem 3.3. *Let $W : T_p \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{Lq \times Lq}$ be a matrix weight with $W, W^{-1} \in L^1(T_p)$. Let $\{\mathbf{e}_j\}_{j=0}^{Lq-1}$ denote the standard basis for \mathbb{C}^N . Then the rectangular partial sum operators*

$$S_{N_1, N_2} \mathbf{f}(x, u) := \sum_{\ell=0}^{L-1} \sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \left(\sum_{m, n \in \mathbb{Z}: |m| \leq N_1, |n| \leq N_2} \langle \mathbf{f}, p E_{m, n} \mathbf{e}_{\ell q+r} \rangle_{L^2(T_p)} E_{m, n}(x, u) \right) \mathbf{e}_{\ell q+r},$$

are uniformly bounded on $L_2(T_p; W)$ if and only if $W \in \mathbb{A}_2$.

Remark 3.4. Theorem 3.3 is stated for weights on the torus \mathbb{T}^2 in [9], but the proof in [9] translates verbatim to the case of the domain T_p .

We can now deduce the following result.

Corollary 3.5. *Let $p, q \in \mathbb{N}$. Suppose $\mathcal{A} = \{g^0, \dots, g^{L-1}\} \subset L^2(\mathbb{R})$, and define $\mathcal{G} = \overline{\text{Span}}\{G(1, p/q, \mathcal{A})\}$. Let W be the non-negative definite matrix given by (4). Then the partial sum operators $\{S_{N_1, N_2}\}_{1, 2 \in \mathbb{N}}$ are uniformly bounded on \mathcal{G} if and only if $W \in \mathbb{A}_2(T_p)$.*

3.3. Schauder bases. We now turn to the question of turning the system $G(1, p/q, \mathcal{A})$ into a Schauder basis. Guided by Corollary 3.5 we need to find an enumeration of $G(1, p/q, \mathcal{A})$ that respects the rectangular partial sums.

We follow Heil and Powell [7] and consider the following class of enumerations.

Definition 3.6. Let Λ be the set containing all enumerations $\{(k_j, n_j)\}_{j=1}^\infty$ of \mathbb{Z}^2 defined in the following recursive manner.

- (1) The initial terms $(k_1, n_1) \dots (k_{J_1}, n_{J_1})$ are either

$$(0, 0), (1, 0), (-1, 0), \dots, (A_1, 0), (-A_1, 0)$$

or

$$(0, 0), (0, 1), (0, -1), \dots, (0, B_1), (0, -B_1),$$

for some positive integers A_1 or B_1 .

(2) If $\{(k_j, n_j)\}_{j=1}^{J_k}$ has been constructed to be of the form $\{-A_k, \dots, A_k\} \times \{-B_k, \dots, B_k\}$ for some non-negative integers A_k, B_k , then terms are added to either the top and bottom or the left and right sides to obtain either the rectangle

$$\{-A_k, \dots, A_k\} \times \{-(B_k + 1), \dots, B_k + 1\}$$

or

$$\{-(A_k + 1), \dots, A_k + 1\} \times \{-B_k, \dots, B_k\}.$$

For example, terms would first be added to the left side ordered as

$$(-(A_k + 1), 0), (-(A_k + 1), 1), (-(A_k + 1), -1), \dots, (-(A_k + 1), B_k), (-(A_k + 1), -B_k),$$

and likewise for the right side. Top and bottom proceed analogously.

Given $\sigma \in \Lambda$, we lift σ to an enumeration $\tilde{\sigma}$ of $\{0, 1, \dots, L - 1\} \times \mathbb{Z}^2$ defined as follows

$$(9) \quad (0, \sigma(1)), (1, \sigma(1)), \dots, (Lq - 1, \sigma(1)), (0, \sigma(2)), \dots, (Lq - 1, \sigma(2)), (0, \sigma(3)), \dots$$

Let us now assume that $\mathcal{A} = \{g^0, g^1, \dots, g^{L-1}\} \subset L_2(\mathbb{R})$ such that the system $\mathcal{G}(1, p/q, \mathcal{A})$ has a unique dual system $\{g_{m,n}^\ell\}$ in $\mathcal{G} = \overline{\text{Span}}\{G(1, p/q, \mathcal{A})\}$.

For $j \in \mathbb{N}$, we write $\tilde{\sigma}(j) = (\ell_j, m_j, n_j)$. We let $G(\tilde{\sigma}(j)) := g_{m_j, n_j}^{\ell_j}$, $F(\tilde{\sigma}(j)) = \widetilde{g_{m_j, n_j}^{\ell_j}}$, and introduce the partial sum operators

$$\mathcal{T}_J^\sigma f := \sum_{j=1}^J \langle f, F(\tilde{\sigma}(j)) \rangle G(\tilde{\sigma}(j)), \quad f \in \mathcal{G}.$$

We also need to consider the associated partial sum operator in $L_2(\mathbb{T}^2; W)$. Let $\{\mathbf{e}_j\}_{j=0}^{Lq-1}$ be the standard basis for \mathbb{C}^{Lq} . Put $e(\ell, m, n) := E_{m,n} \mathbf{e}_\ell$, and $\tilde{e}(\ell, m, n) := \mathcal{Z}(pE_{m,n}W^{-1}\mathbf{e}_\ell)$. Then

$$\mathcal{S}_J^\sigma \boldsymbol{\tau} := \sum_{j=1}^J \langle \boldsymbol{\tau}, \tilde{e}(\tilde{\sigma}(j)) \rangle_{L_2(T_p, W)} e(\tilde{\sigma}(j)), \quad \boldsymbol{\tau} \in L_2(T_p, W),$$

satisfies $\mathcal{Z}(\mathcal{S}_J^\sigma \boldsymbol{\tau}) = \mathcal{T}_J^\sigma f$ for $\mathcal{Z}(\boldsymbol{\tau}) = f \in \mathcal{G}$.

It is now immediate from our general discussion of Schauder bases that the following conditions are equivalent:

- (i) The system $G(1, p/q, \mathcal{A})$ is a Schauder basis for \mathcal{G} with the ordering induced by $\sigma \in \Lambda$
- (ii) The partial sum operators \mathcal{T}_J^σ are uniformly bounded on \mathcal{G} .

This leads to the following result, Theorem 3.7. The first part of the proof of Theorem 3.7 follows from the approach outlined by the author in [9, Corollary 3.4]. We include here the details for the benefit of the reader.

Theorem 3.7. *Let $p, q \in \mathbb{N}$. Suppose $\mathcal{A} = \{g^0, \dots, g^{L-1}\} \subset L^2(\mathbb{R})$, and define $\mathcal{G} = \overline{\text{Span}}\{G(1, p/q, \mathcal{A})\}$. Let W be the non-negative definite matrix given by (4). Then the following statements are equivalent*

- (a) $\sup_{\sigma \in \Lambda} \sup_J \|\mathcal{T}_J^\sigma\| < \infty$.

(b) $W \in \mathbb{A}_2(T_p)$.

Moreover, at the critical density $Lq = p$, $W \in \mathbb{A}_2(T_p)$ implies that $G(1, p/q, \mathcal{A})$ forms a Schauder basis for $L^2(\mathbb{R})$.

Remark 3.8. For $L = p = q = 1$, the condition in Theorem 3.7 reduces to the scalar condition $|Zg^0|^2 \in A_2(\mathbb{T}^2)$, which is exactly the condition derived by Powell and Heil in [7].

We will need the following facts for the proof of Theorem 3.7. We let D_N denote the univariate Dirichlet kernel given by

$$D_0(t) = 1, \quad D_N(t) = \frac{\sin 2\pi(N + 1/2)t}{\sin \pi t}, \quad N \geq 1,$$

and for $f \in L_2(\mathbb{T})$, $N \geq 0$,

$$S_N(f) := \sum_{k=-N}^N \hat{f}(k) e^{2\pi i k \cdot} = f * D_N := \int_{\mathbb{T}} f(t) D_N(\cdot - t) dt.$$

We lift S_N to the vector setting by letting

$$S_N(\boldsymbol{\tau}) := \sum_{j=0}^{Lq-1} S_N(\langle \boldsymbol{\tau}, \mathbf{e}_j \rangle) \mathbf{e}_j.$$

It is known that

$$(10) \quad \text{ess sup}_{u \in [0, 1/p)} \sup_N \|S_N\|_{L^2(\mathbb{T}, W(\cdot, u)) \rightarrow L^2(\mathbb{T}, W(\cdot, u))} < \infty$$

for weights W satisfying the univariate A_2 condition (8), see [9, Corollary 3.2]. This is very closely related to the fact that the Hilbert transform is bounded for such weights, see [12, 13]. We refer to [9] for further details. The same result of course holds for $W(x, \cdot)$.

Proof of Theorem 3.7. It suffices to consider the operator $\mathcal{S}_J^\sigma \tau$ on $L^2(T_p, W)$. Given a rectangle

$$R = \{-N_1, \dots, N_1\} \times \{-N_2, \dots, N_2\}, \quad N_1, N_2 \in \mathbb{N}_0,$$

we can use Definition 3.6 to construct an enumeration $\sigma \in \Lambda$ such that $\sigma(\{1, \dots, J\}) = R$ for some $J \in \mathbb{N}$. Then $\mathcal{S}_{N \cdot J}^\sigma = S_{N_1, N_2}$, and therefore $\sup_{N_1, N_2 \geq 0} \|S_{N_1, N_2}\| < \infty$. Hence, $W \in \mathbb{A}_2$ by Corollary 3.5. Conversely, we fix $f \in \mathcal{G}$, and pick $\sigma \in \Lambda$. For any J we let N_J be the largest integer $N_j \leq J$ for which $\mathcal{T}_{N_j}^\sigma f = T_{L, K} f$, for some integers L, K . Now, by Corollary 3.5,

$$\|\mathcal{T}_J^\sigma f\|_{L_2(\mathbb{R})} \leq \|T_{L, K} f\|_{L_2(\mathbb{R})} + \|(\mathcal{T}_J^\sigma - T_{L, K}) f\|_{L_2(\mathbb{R})} \leq C \|f\|_{L_2(\mathbb{R})} + \|(\mathcal{T}_J^\sigma - T_{L, K}) f\|_{L_2(\mathbb{R})}.$$

Hence, it suffices to bound the norm of the term

$$(11) \quad (T_J^\sigma - T_{L, K}) f = \sum_{j=N_J}^J \langle f, F(\tilde{\sigma}(j)) \rangle G(\tilde{\sigma}(j)).$$

According to Definition 3.6, the sum (11) contains terms that have been added to the top and bottom or left and right side of an rectangle. The cases are treated in a similar fashion. For definiteness, assume that (11) adds terms to the top of the rectangle.

We study the equivalent problem in $L^2(T_p, W)$. Pick τ with $\mathcal{Z}(\tau) = f$, so $\mathcal{Z}(\mathcal{S}_J^\sigma \tau) = \mathcal{T}_J^\sigma f$. Notice that the ordering $\tilde{\sigma}$ given by (9) ensures that the sum $(\mathcal{S}_J^\sigma - S_{L,K})\tau$ can be rewritten

$$(12) \quad (\mathcal{S}_J^\sigma - S_{L,K})\tau = \sum_{\ell=0}^{L-1} \sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \sum_{m=-M}^M \langle \tau, p e^{2\pi i m x} e^{-2\pi i (K+1) p u} \mathbf{e}_{\ell q+r} \rangle_{L^2(T_p)} e^{2\pi i m x} e^{-2\pi i (K+1) p u} \mathbf{e}_{\ell q+r} + R,$$

where the remainder R is a sum of at most $2Lq-1$ terms of the type $\langle \tau, p E_{m,n} \mathbf{e}_\ell \rangle E_{m,n} \mathbf{e}_\ell$. We observe that, in general,

$$\| \langle \tau, p E_{m,n} \mathbf{e}_\ell \rangle E_{m,n} \mathbf{e}_\ell \|_{L_2(\mathbb{T}^2; W)} \leq p \|W\|_{L_1(T_p)} \|W^{-1}\|_{L_1(T_p)} \|\tau\|_{L_2(T_p, W)},$$

which follows from Hölder's inequality. We can therefore use the triangle inequality to uniformly estimate the remainder R in (12) in terms of $\|\tau\|_{L_2(\mathbb{T}^2; W)}$. Next, we notice that,

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\| \sum_{\ell=0}^{L-1} \sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \sum_{m=-M}^M \langle \tau, p e^{2\pi i m x} e^{-2\pi i (K+1) p u} \mathbf{e}_{\ell q+r} \rangle_{L^2(T_p)} e^{2\pi i m x} e^{-2\pi i (K+1) p u} \mathbf{e}_{\ell q+r} \right\|_{L_2(T_p, W)} \\ &= \left\| \sum_{\ell=0}^{L-1} \sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \sum_{m=-M}^M p \langle \tau e^{2\pi i (K+1) p u}, e^{2\pi i m x} \mathbf{e}_{\ell q+r} \rangle_{L^2(T_p)} e^{2\pi i m x} \mathbf{e}_{\ell q+r} \right\|_{L_2(T_p, W)}. \end{aligned}$$

For notational convenience, we define the vector function

$$\mathbf{f}(x) := p \int_0^{1/p} \tau(x, u) e^{2\pi i (K+1) p u} du = S_0(\tau(x, \cdot) e^{2\pi i (K+1) p \cdot}),$$

where S_0 is the 0-order partial sum operator. We recall that $W(\cdot, u)$ and $W(x, \cdot)$ are uniformly matrix A_2 -weights for a.e. u and a.e. x , respectively. We now use that the

boundedness estimate (10) to obtain that

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left\| \sum_{\ell=0}^{L-1} \sum_{r=0}^{q-1} \sum_{m=-M}^M p \langle \boldsymbol{\tau} e^{2\pi i(K+1)pu}, e^{2\pi imx} \mathbf{e}_{\ell q+r} \rangle_{L^2(T_p)} e^{2\pi imx} \mathbf{e}_{\ell q+r} \right\|_{L_2(T_p, W)} \\
&= \int_0^{1/p} \int_0^1 |W^{1/2}(x, u) D_M * \mathbf{f}|^2 dx du \\
&\leq C \int_0^{1/p} \int_0^1 |W^{1/2}(x, u) \mathbf{f}|^2 dx du \\
&= C \int_0^{1/p} \int_0^1 |W^{1/2}(x, u) S_0(\boldsymbol{\tau}(x, \cdot) e^{2\pi i(K+1)p \cdot})|^2 du dx \\
&\leq C' \int_0^{1/p} \int_0^1 |W^{1/2}(x, u) \boldsymbol{\tau} e^{2\pi i(K+1)pu}|^2 du dx \\
&= C' \|\boldsymbol{\tau}\|_{L_2(T_p, W)}^2,
\end{aligned}$$

where we also used that S_0 is bounded uniformly on $L_2(\mathbb{T}; W(x, \cdot))$ for a.e. x . Collecting the estimates, we conclude that

$$\|(T_J^\sigma - T_{L,K})f\|_{L_2(\mathbb{R})} = \|(S_J^\sigma - S_{L,K})\boldsymbol{\tau}\|_{L_2(T_p, W)} \leq C' \|\boldsymbol{\tau}\|_{L_2(T_p, W)} = C' \|f\|_{L_2(\mathbb{R})},$$

with C' independent of J .

For the last part we notice that whenever the $Lq \times Lq$ matrix $W = GG^*$ is positive definite a.e. then $p = Lq = \text{rank}(GG^*) \leq \text{rank}(G) \leq p$ a.e. since G is of size $Lq \times p$. Hence, $\text{rank}(G) = p$ a.e. The fact that $\mathcal{G} = L^2(\mathbb{R})$ now follows from [14, Theorem 2]. \square

Remark 3.9. Suppose that $G(1, p/q, \mathcal{A})$ ordered by $\sigma \in \Lambda$ forms a Schauder basis for $\mathcal{G} = \overline{\text{Span}}\{G(1, p/q, \mathcal{A})\}$ with $\mathcal{A} = \{g^0, \dots, g^{L-1}\}$. Then clearly by Theorem 3.7 the corresponding weight W satisfies $W \in A_2(T_p)$. It is easy to check directly that for any subset $\mathcal{A}' \subset \mathcal{A}$, $G(1, p/q, \mathcal{A}')$ forms a Schauder basis for $\mathcal{G}' = \overline{\text{Span}}\{G(1, p/q, \mathcal{A}')\}$. Let W' be the weight corresponding to $G(1, p/q, \mathcal{A}')$, where we notice that W' is a submatrix of W . We deduce from Theorem 3.7 that the submatrix W' must also belong to $A_2(T_p)$.

4. EXAMPLE

We conclude this paper by giving an example of a conditional multiple-generated Gabor Schauder basis for $L^2(\mathbb{R})$. Let us consider the case $L = p$, $p \geq 2$, and $q = 1$. Take univariate polynomials $P_0(x), \dots, P_{L-1}(x)$ and exponents $a_0, \dots, a_{L-1} \in \mathbb{R}$ satisfying

$$-1 < \deg(P_j) a_j < 1, \quad j = 0, 1, \dots, L-1.$$

Then it is well known that $|P_i|^{a_i}$ satisfied the scalar A_2 -condition, i.e.,

$$(13) \quad \sup_I \left(\frac{1}{|I|} \int_I |P_j|^{a_j} dx \cdot \frac{1}{|I|} \int_I |P_j|^{-a_j} dx \right) < +\infty,$$

where the sup is over all intervals $I \subset [0, 1]$, see [11, Chap. 5]. We now put

$$g^\ell(x) := \chi_{[0,1]}(x + \ell) |P_\ell(x + \ell)|^{a_\ell/2}.$$

It is easy to verify that $g^\ell \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$. Notice that

$$Zg^\ell(x, u) = |P_\ell(x)|^{a_\ell/2} e^{2\pi i \ell u}.$$

We now form the matrix $W = GG^*$ defined by (5). Notice that entry r, s of W is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=0}^{L-1} Zg^r\left(x, u + \frac{k}{L}\right) \overline{Zg^s\left(x, u + \frac{k}{L}\right)} &= \sum_{k=0}^{L-1} |P_r(x)|^{a_r/2} |P_s(x)|^{a_s/2} e^{2\pi i r(u+k/L)} e^{-2\pi i s(u+k/L)} \\ &= |P_r(x)|^{a_r/2} |P_s(x)|^{a_s/2} e^{2\pi i (r-s)u} \sum_{k=0}^{L-1} e^{2\pi i (r-s)k/L} \\ &= L\delta_{r,s} |P_r(x)|^{a_r}. \end{aligned}$$

It is now straightforward to use (13) to verify that the diagonal matrix $W \in \mathbb{A}_2$. Hence, for $\mathcal{A} = \{g^0, \dots, g^{L-1}\}$, the system $G(1, L, \mathcal{A})$ forms a Schauder basis for $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ according to Theorem 3.7 since $Lq = L = p$.

Moreover, we notice that by choosing appropriate polynomials P_j , we can easily obtain a matrix G containing unbounded row vectors on $[0, 1] \times [0, 1/p)$ and/or row vectors not bounded away from 0 in norm on $[0, 1] \times [0, 1/p)$. It thus follows from [1, Theorem 2.2] that the corresponding system $G(1, L, \mathcal{A})$ cannot form an unconditional Riesz basis for $L^2(\mathbb{R})$. We thus obtain an example of a conditional multiple-generated Gabor Schauder basis for $L^2(\mathbb{R})$.

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